

found dead in his bed. NO inquiry was made, and it was generally said that he was murdered by his wife, his mother-in-law, or some other of the GRACCHAN party. CICERO praises SCIPIO in the "DREAM OF SCIPIO", a splendid passage in his "De REPUBLICA".

147BC - 134BC SCIPIO AFRICANUS MINOR
(PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO
AEMILIANUS AFRICANUS NUMANTINUS)
c 185-129 BC

Roman general, destroyer of Carthage. He was the son of Aemilius Paullus, under whom he fought at PYDNA. He was ~~was~~ adopted by the eldest son of SCIPIO AFRICANUS MAJOR. He earned a great reputation as a patron of Greek literature and of Roman writers, notably TERENCE & LAELIUS.

and he was the lifelong friend of POLYBIUS, his protégé. His friendship with LAELIUS has been immortalized by CICERO in DE AMICITIA. He served in the army in Spain (151 BC) and he visited MASINISSA of NUMIDIA. As Consul 147 BC he went to Africa and terminated the Third Punic War with the capture and destruction of CARTHAGE. In 142 BC he was censor. He was Consul again (134) and went to Spain, where he ended the rebellion with the destruction of NUMANTIA. On his return to Rome he openly repined at the murder of his adoptive cousin and soon brother-in-law, Tiberius GRACCHUS (Scipio's wife, SEMPRONIA, was sister of the GRACCHI), and led the conservatives in attempting to destroy the GRACCHAN reforms. This culminated in a measure introduced by SCIPIO to deprive the GRACCHAN land commission of its powers and thus vitiate the agrarian laws. A great public funeral arose, and SCIPIO was

the harbor of Carthage and blockaded
the city.

147BC

SCIPIO AEMILIANUS was elected
CONSUL, though not old enough
for the position, and bitterly opposed
by many in the House. Sent to
Africa to take charge of the 3rd
PUNIC War he displayed that
relentless and painstaking thoroughness
which was thereafter always to distinguish
his career. He built a mole to close

147 BC

Macedonia annexed as a Roman
province

147-140BC

DURANT

Successes of VIRIATHUS against
Rome in Spain.

The soil was plowed and sown with salt.

147 BC

DURANT

Roman Senate and Assembly made
SCIPIO AEMILIANUS consul and commander

Soon after Laelius succeeded in
scaling the walls of Carthage. They
fought for the city - street by street.

The survivors were sold as slaves. The
city was given over to the legions for
plunder. The city burned for 17 days.

147 BC

Roman forces destroy Corinth

147BC

Greece Comes under Roman Control

trapping. He might have ended the war by destroying this army, but instead he concluded a peace and allowed the army to leave. For this act of clemency he was declared a friend of Rome by the senate. In 139 BC, the successor of SERVILIANUS (SERVILIUS CAEPION) with the tacit consent of the senate renewed the war. Viriatus (persuaded by his people) opened negotiations with CAEPION, who brought the war to an end by bribing the emissaries of Viriatus to kill him. His rule collapsed after his assassination.

147 BC - 139 BC

VIRIATUS

d 139 BC

Leader of the ^{LUSITANI} LUSITANIA. ^{in SPAIN} One of the survivors of the massacre of Lusitania by Roman praetor SERVIVS SULPICIUS GALBA.

Viriatus rose as a popular leader. He gathered an army & in 147 BC defeated the Romans. In 145 BC Rome sent the consul Fabius Maximus who managed to restrict Viriatus. In 144 BC, he defeated the successor of Maximus & re-established his power. The senate next sent an army under FABIVS MAXIMVS SECVLIANVS, where VIRIATVS succeeded in

147 BC

ACHAEAN league attacks SPARTA,
Rome intervenes.

scipio (Africanus Minor) sent to
command in Africa.

147 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Greece was made a
Roman Province.

147BC

Jonathan refused to support
DEMETRIUS I, king of Syria and
defeated DEMETRIUS II in 147BC
thus gaining more territory from
BALS

147-146 BC

Achaean War

Conflict between Achaean
League and Rome.

Achaean were defeated at SCARPHEA
& LEUCOPETRA 146 BC.

Corinth was destroyed 146 BC

Greece became a Roman Province
Sept. 146 BC

MAXIMUS who managed to restrict the area of VIRIATUS' activities. The next year, however, he defeated the successor of MAXIMUS and reestablished his power.

One Roman defeat followed another.

The victories of VIRIATUS encouraged the CELTIBERIANs to renew their resistance to

Rome. The Senate next sent an army under FABIVS MAXIMVS SERVILIANVS, which VIRIATUS succeeded in trapping. He might have ended the war by destroying this army, but instead he concluded a peace and allowed the army to leave. Further act of clemency he was declared a friend of Rome by the Senate. In 139, however, the successor of SERVILIANVS, SERVILIUS CAEPION, with the tacit consent of the Senate renewed

147BC - 145BC - 144 - 139BC

VIRIATUS d 139BC

ASSASSINATED

leader of the LUSITANI (LUSITANIA) one of the survivors of the massacre of LUSITANI by the Roman praetor SERVIUS SULPICIUS GALBA. VIRIATUS rose as a popular leader and persuaded his countrymen to resist Roman rule. He gathered an army and in 147BC defeated the Romans. During the next two years he established control over a considerable area. In 145BC, Rome sent the consul FABIVS

147 BC

Consuls

P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus

C. Livius Drusus

Scipio Aemilianus given African
command and tightens siege
of Carthage.